We thought we had given the Whig's calumny a sufficiently peremptory contradiction before, but, as that did not seem to suffice, we will try again. The charge that "the Albany Journal Regency" ever proposed that the Legislature should endorse the Fugitive Slave Law if the President would "turn out Gov. Young and Collector Maxwell" is a wilful, outregeous lie, and its fabricator is a scoundrel. Is that broad enough? If it is, up with the curtain and let us see who the skulking slanderer is !

"Legislation by Guess"-The Whole Story.

Correspondence of The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Monday, March 31. The gentlemen composing the corps of Enrolling Clerks of the House of Representatives to day invited me to examine into the particulars with reference to the mistake which occurred in the Navy Appropriation bill, which was made the foundation of The Tribune's article entitled "Legialation by Guess," and which incidentally consained a charge against Speaker Conn.

The Clerks of the House naturally feel a desire that the responsibility and blame should rest where it belongs, rather than upon them, and they also naturally feel somewhat tender of the reputation of the Speaker, who is in one sense their Chief. I had no hesitation in assuring them that The Tribune would gladly hear all that could be said in the matter; and I will accordingly state the whole case as it now appears:

The Journals of the House show that among its amendments to the bill in question was a proviso that the Secretary of the Navy advertise the lettings of a new contract (in place of the one en-tered into by the Secretary of the Navy) for the construction of the California Dry Dock. The Journals of the Senate show that this proviso was stricken out by a large majority. The proviso, however, appears as part of the law. The history of the matter is this: The Senate made some eighteen amendments to the bill, of which this was one, and sent it back to the House for con rence. Amendments to a bill are noted by Olerk of the body in which they originate, and are sent to the Engrossing Clerk of that body, who engrosses them on a separate sheet of paper, clearly and distinctly setting them forth, whether the amendment strikes out or inserts a clause.

The Clerk of the Senate in this case noted the amendments correctly upon the engressed bill, and sent it to the Engressing Clerk, who en-gressed all but the amendment striking out the California Dock Proviso. This hefailed to report. The bill, with the Senate amendments engrossed on a separate sheet, as usual, went back to the House for its concurrence. The Clerk, as usual, read the amendments as they stood engrossed, and the House concurred. The bill was then sent to the Envelling Clerks of the House, who, upon comparing them, discovered that a pencil mark had been drawn around the California Dool Provise, and that the margin contained the note of the Clerk of the Senate directing his Engross-ing Clerk as follows: Bell strike out—agreed."

Which of course means—Senator Bell moved to strike out this clause, which was agreed to. It was within a few minutes of the close of the Session it was an appropriation bill which must not be lost—there were eighteen amendments to enroll in lightning time upon the parchment bill, and it was yet to receive the signatures of the presiding officers of both Houses. To send it back through the House to the Clerk of the Senate was not to be thought of-to fulfil their official duty in the It must be taken into countries.

note appended to the bill was not directed to them, and, although they might suspect error, they could only go by what was officially engrossed. After the close of the Session, Mr. Corn was informed of the state of facts, but he refused to make any correction in which the refused to make any correction, in which the enrolling clerks insist he was right, for two reasons because he could only act upon official informa-tion from the Senate, and because he had ceased to be Speaker.

to be Speaker.

Their position may be correct, but it certainly seems that the Speaker ought to take cognizance of all clerical inaccuracies, whether they come to his knowledge officially or otherwise.

As to the other reason, it is at least questionable whether the Speaker's official life expires antil another Congress convenes. His franking privilege certainly remains.
WOUTER VON TWILLER.

Remarks. We do not see why these quibbles and concealments need be resorted to. The Clerks of the House did positively know that the clause in question had never been enacted by Congress-consequently was no law. Mr. Cobb also knew it, as well as he now knows that the Russell Ministry of Great Britain recently resigned, and have more recently been induced to resume or retain their posts. It is ridiculous to cavil as to Mr. Cobb's Speakership having expired ten minutes before, when the question concerns a bill which he had signed as Speaker, and in regard to which he was appealed to for a decision whether a clause which the Senate had refused to enact should be enrolled and published as a part of it or not. Mr. Cobb did not decline to give any opinion on the subject; on the contrary, he indicated that the bill should be enrolled as it passed the Housewhich we contend was a very grave error -that only what had passed both Houses was law, or should be enrolled as such. We regard Mr. Cobb's error as one of judgment only, but a very grave one nevertheless. His friends seem to think so too, or why should they seek to belittle or conceal his agency in the matter !

-And now, will the Country ponder this matter, and judge what light it sheds on "Legislation by Guess?"

HARTSVILLE UNIVERSITY .- A new institution of learning, under the title of the Hartsville Unit versity, has been recently established at Hartsville, Bartholomew Co., Ind, twelve miles north of the Indianapolis and Madison Bailroad. The President is Mr. J. McD. Miller. Perpetual scholarships may be purchased for \$100, payable in five annual instalments, with the right of transfer. There is another scholarship at \$10 per annum, for a term of not less than three years .-Other advantages are offered to young men of limited means, so that a collegiate course may be obtained with a trifling expense. The address of the President until September next is Livonia, Washington Co., Ind.; afterward, at Hartsville.

A Post Office has been established at Pike Pond, Sullivan Co., N. Y., and Gidson Wales appointed

A DUEL ANTICIPATED .- John M. Dan-A DUEL ANTICIPATED.—John M. Dahlet, Editor of the Richmond Enuminer, having spoken of
William C. Scott, Delegate for Powheitan, in his paper as
"the gentleman with a tongue as long as his ears," and refused to retract, Mr. Scott has published him as "a living
monument of imbectic mailguly," and directed that his
name be "expunged from the roll of honor." Thus nutters stood until a late hear of Saurday night, when Mr.
Daniel was arrested and held to ball in the sum of \$2,000
to keep the peace toward Mr. Scott, and he latter gentleman could not be found to undergo a like brocess.

[Ballimore Sun. The Hangarian and Polish Refugees.

By the London and Liverpool papers we are informed of the arrival at the latter place of 262 Hungarian and Polish Refugees from Turkey. These are the last of the army of Hungary which in September, 1849, fied before the overpowering forces of Austria and Russie, and sought shelter and protection in the dominions of the young Ottoman Sultan Abd ul Majid. Their original number was 4,000, and the Sultan, from a sentiment of pure benevolence-we wish we could add Christian charity, for his generous conduct would do bonor to the name of Christian-met them at the threshold of his kingdom and offered them his protection and hospitality, at the risk even of being entangled in a war with two of the most pow erful monarchs of Europe. From that time, up to the several periods of their departure, the refugees received his hospitality and were his guests. at a cost which must have weighed heavily upon his treasury.

The first of the Refugees who left the Ottoman Empire, were some 250 Poles, or more, who were sent in one of the Sultan's steamers to Malta; the next were some 300 Italians who had formed an Italian Legion in Hungary under the brave Colonel Monte. These marched from Widdin, on the Danube, to Gallippoli, on the Dardanelles, and from there were sent in a frigate of the Sultan to Cagliara, in the island of Sardinia. The third party was that which left Shumla, with the noble Kossuth himself, at its head, on the way to Kutahis, the place of his present exile in Asia Minor. This is the only part of the whole affair which tarnishes the luster of the Sultan's name. The Sultan preserved M. Kossuth and his unfortunate companions, to hold them captives in the interior of his Empire-which, to a man with the feelings of Kossuth, must have been almost as bad as

The last party is the one to which we alluded at the commencement of these remarks; and our contemporaries in England say that it contains the names of many high and brave officers of the unfortunate army of Hangary. The Sal. tan has sent these-we wish we could say the last of his guests, for Kossuth and others yet remain behind-to England, where they all went under the protection of a passport given to the party by the Legation of the United States at Constantinople, under the supposition, when it was given, that the whole number would proceed directly from England to America. They left the Ottoman Empire at the expense of its Sove. reign, who has behaved in the most generous manner toward the refugees, who then asserted that they embarked for England with the intention of seeking homes in the New World.

The Refugees have been received in England by a Committee, which we perceive is called "Democratic," and have been provided for in the most generous and hospitable manner. This has been the act of the "People," and not of the Go vernment. The Committee is ready to defray the expenses of the Refugees, or of any part of them, who may still design crossing the Atlantic to the United States. An English paper says:

"The Aspia [the ship they arrived in] is direct from Constantinople, and the expenses of the vessel thence to Liverpool will be defrayed by the Ottoman Treasury, it having been arranged with the authorities of Liverpool that the whole of the Refugees, 262 in number, should find a hospitable recention there and he provided with the means reception there, and be provided with the means of joining their friends in the United States as earas possible. So great was the interest attached men, that as early as ten o'clock considerable numbers of people were attracted to the shores of the Mersey, eager to obtain a sight of these emigrant Refugees, and there was a general expres-tice null order and semilene and sympathy among

It appears that some of these Refugees are now desirous of remaining in England, under hopes which may not soon be realized-of being enabled again to combat for the freedom of their country. But to those who may decide to come to the United States, we would give a cordial and sympathetic welcome, and greet them, on their arrival, as the remnant of a band of brave and generous, but unfortunate people.

The Government of the United States has seen proper to exercise its influence in favor of the the exiles at Kutahia, and has renewed its offer to the Sultan, in the most fitting convey Kossuth and his companions to this country in one of our public ships. The entire nation responds to the sentiment which originated this laudable intercession in favor of the unfortunate Hungarians. The Mussulman Sultan of Turkey has expended thousands for these patriots. Our brethren across the water are doing for them all that can be expected; and it remains for us, as Americans, to stretch forth again the hand of welcome toward these countryless and hapless visitors. New-York came forward in the most generous manner in favor of Ujhazy, and those who came to this city from Comorn. It raised more than \$5,000 for them, and helped them out to the West, where many have settled. And now we would "once more" call upon the people of our hospitable city, to come forward to the relief of the Hungarians who may soon be among There are already several here, who are des titute and greatly in need of assistance. We ought not to be outdone by the generous and humane Turkish Sultan, nor by our brethren on the other side of the water. We would therefore recommend the formation of a Committee, over which, perhaps, His Honor the Mayor would preside; and any donations either from individuals, institutions, theaters or concerts, would go to form a fund for the relief of the Hungarian Re-

We confidently hope that the present appeal will meet with favor among our citizens, and be generously advocated by the Press of the city.

A DEFENDER OF RELIGION AND SOCIAL OR. DER .- One of the most brilliant defenders of the despotic cause, and the bitterest opponent of Socialism and Democracy to be found in Europe is Mr. Montalembert, the perpetual advocate of the Society of Jesuits. To read his books or hear him talk one would suppose himself in the presence of a model of religion and virtue. The Paris correspondent of the New-Yorker makes the following statement respecting this man:

It is a matter of public notoriety that M. de Montalembert, the head of the Jesuit party, though a married man, has several acknowledged mistresses, by two of whom he has numerous families, and though possessed of large property, has so little respect for the claims of parentage, that a destitute orphan of his family and name, to the great surprise and scandal of his friends, applied last week to a public institution in this city for charitable assistance. charitable assistance.

-It should be added that the libertinism of Mr. Montalembert is by no means exceptional, and that he does not stand alone among the upper classes of French society, and in fact the writer in the New-Yorker says as much.

A man was tarred and feathered at the East and laid his damages at \$3,000.

A man was served the same way in this county (Grand Haven) some time since, and the fellow only charged \$40, and was a Government officer at that? The people could afford to tar and feather the whole pack at that rate. Slave-catchers might as well keep away from a place where a coat of tar and feathers only coats \$40. [Ouawa Co. (Mich.) Hollander.

This is "public sentiment" in Gen. Case's own

Bonded Warehouses-Public and Private.

Your correspondent writing from Washington, under date of March 29, has certainly "struck a mine," and for one I hope it will be pierced and probed to the very bot-tom. The half is not told. The shameful extravagance of the late Administration (Mr. Polk's) in lessing these stores, and the enormous loss to the Government of nearly \$100,000 annually in this City alone, in the attempt of the Government to carry on the business of Storage, are evils which certainly cry aloud for correction, but the injury and vex ation caused the merchant are starcely bearable. You are aware there are, beside the Government Stores, Private Bonded Stores under the entire supervision, I believe, of the Collector, which Bond probably as many goods as are Bonded in the Government Stores, but which goet the Treasury not one cent, the owner thereof paying all the expenses, including the Government Officer, and in return receiving the storage on the merchandize. Notwithstandrevate atores are authorised by the Treasury De-are still most vexationally decied the use of them it suits our Collector or his Deputies to

parin are still most versatiously denied the use of them bent is alls our Collector or his Deputies to allow us allow us

Remarks.

We disliked and opposed the whole business of Government Warehousing from the first. We consider the Warehousing System calculated to favor European Manufacturers at the expense of American Trade and Labor. Instead of allowing our own citizens to import Foreign Fabrics when we want them, it crowds our markets with those Fabrics sent over on speculation to agents here and stored without payment of duties until the market will take them. If 'A Merchant' wants help to abolish the Warehousing System, we are

The Government Warehouses are of course an aggravation of the original mistake. It is clear enough that there should never have been any such Warehouses, but private storage under custom-house supervision should have been exclusively relied on.

But the double wrong has been committed. The Government stores are on hand, hired at outrageous rates by Secretary R. J. Walker. What is to be done with them? If Congress shall direct Mr. Corwin to get rid of them on the best practicable terms, and throw the loss on the Treasury, so be it! but, without such direction, we think he ought not to take the responsibility. And, while the stores are on hand and their exorbitant rents to be paid, we think the Secretary and the Collector are perfectly right in requiring bonded goods to be stored in public rather than private warehouses. We consider the whole Warehousing System to be one of grace and for bearance, and unwise at that. It already sub jects the Government to a loss of Eighty Thou. sand Dollars a year, at this port alone, merely to favor the importers and stimulate our already excessive importation. If the merchants inter. ested would take the change in hands at a loss not exceeding Fifty Thousand Dollars a year, we should be in favor of accepting their offer. But, while these stores are on the Government's hands, we think it can do no less than insist on softening its hard bargain as much as possible. To pay three times their value for stores and then leave them empty, would be rather worse usage than even easy Uncle Sam

can well atomach.

Politics of Gen. James of R. I. The following letter has been written 'for the public eye' by Gen. C. T. James, the new U.S. Senator from Rhode Island, to clear up the myswhich has enshrouded his politics. It recog pizes as genuine his former letter to Hon. Win. Sprague declaring himself "in favor of the leading Whig measures "-namely, a Protective Tariff and River and Harbor Improvements, which he truly characterizes as "not only Whig but Democratic." If the Rhode Islanders will only refrain from pulling him to pieces, in their conflicting eagerness to appropriate him to this or that party, we believe he will prove a most useful

Ecition of the Providence Journal:

Having seen the interes published in your paper of Filday last relating to me, I deem it an act of justice to my self, to my friends and to the public, to say: lat That I have never on any occasion, nor to any person, said that I was a Whig. 2d. On the contrary, I have always belonged to the Old Democratic Party. 3d. I am in favor of a justicious Tariff; such an one as will effectually protect the labor of the country, by taxing lightly, the necessaries of life, and heavily the tuxuries. If there he one measure of government more democratic than another, I consider that which, by such means, compets the fich to give employment and support to the poor, to be such. 4th. I am in favor of Internal Improvements by the Government—especially on our Southern and Western waters, so far as the same can be carried out consider that the Constitution—and which the true interests of our country demand. These two measures I consider as the only "leading Whig measures" of the present day. To these my assent and support are given, not because of any pledge to that effect, but because adopted to be embraced in my note to Hon. William Sprague, and it was so regarded at the time it was write. These measures are, in my estimation, not only Whig, but Democratic lying at the very foundation of our national prosperity and grestness; especially that of Protection to our Industry.

I regret exceedingly the recessity which compets me to appear in the public press in my behalf, and was induced to

greatness; especially that of Protection to our Industry. I regret exceedingly the necessity which compels me it appear in the public press in my behalf, and was induced thope I should be left free to exert what ittile ability and in fluence I might possess for the benefit of our Saas accountry in accordance with my best judgment, independently of party dictation; and I still hold the fixed determination, without deference to such dictation, to pursus such a line of conduct as in my judgment may best compared with the true interests of our common country. Thus much I have said in justice to myself and others; and shall leave my course in the Senate of the United States to speak for itself when the time may come. CHAS. T. JAMES. Philadelphia, March 17, 1351.

Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum.

To the Editor of The Tribune : For some time back James Hagan, a boy about Il years of age, has been daily in the practice of soliciting aims from the benevolent of our City, and, in many cases has been quite successful, so as to make it a profitable business. He is of Irish parentage, and has one arm amputa, ted, and tells, almost invariably, the following touchla lum to the extent that his mother was obliged to take him away and have his arm removed, and thus he became a cripple for life. 1 had heard this story a number of times before I thought it necessary to take any steps in the mater, but being afraid that this story, widely circulated as it has been, might prejudice some persons against the fust-tution, influenced by no other motives but that justice mighbe awarded to either party injured, I, of my own free will undertook its investigation. The facts are these: His mother placed him in the Asylum in the year 1845, under false representation, and after remaining there some eight months, took him away with some alike untrue preten sions. At the time of his leaving the Asylum, and for some time previous be was afflicted with a scrofulous sore on his arm. His mother expressly stated to me that none of the teachers at the Asylum, or any others in the employ of the Managers, had ever injured his arm, and that some physician some time after he was taken away from the Asylum, thought it necessary to remaye a part of his arm, and did so at the Hospital without her knowledge or consent, and consequently he became a cripple. These are substantially the facts as I received them from his mother substantially the facts as I received them from his mother and the Asylum, and I am impelled to give them to the public, through your paper, by the fact that fusites should be done in the matter to one of our beat institutions, whose only sim is, and ever has been, to belt the poor and needy, and emanclaste from ignorance and vice that class of society who, or all others, need our sympathies. And I would here say, I believe that the Managers will court and help any investigation of this case or any other by which they may be ceasured. Knowing that this Asylum, as well as others, must be guided and controlled in a great degree by public opinion, I trust that this explanation will suffice.

G. W. P.

Prospects in Kentucky.

Cassius M. CLAY is ably canvassing County after County as an independent candidate for Gov. ernor, expressly on the issue of Emancipation on the Soil. He demands a Constitutional Amendment which shall provide that, after a certain fu. ture day to be fixed therein, all persons born in or otherwise introduced into Kentucky shall be Free. He is listened to by very large audiences, and though Politics and the fear of contributing to the success of a detested party will probably deprive him of many votes, yet the good seeds sown in this canvass will not all fall on stony ground, but will bring forth in due season.

The Loco Foco organs, we perceive, exult over the fact that Capt. Clay is a candidate, feeling confident that he will take some thousands of Whig votes from Dixon, while they are quite sure that no Democrat will do anything so undemocratic as to vote against Slavery. Such undesigned testimonials to the generous instincts and liberal tendencies of the Whig party are very often borne by those who for effect accuse us of leaning to aristocracy and despotism. They know better when they say so.

-The following is Mr. Clay's lastest publication-a scorching criticism on the Fugitive Slave

LETTER FROM C. M. CLAY.

To the Editor of the Progress of the Age:

Dear Sir.—In my Address to the People of Kentucky, I did not wish to lengthen my remarks by a compileated argument. I low underlake to prove, beyond controversy, that there is no power in Congress to compel the selective and return of Slaves at government expense. I recaptualise the argument. All powers granted to Congress are included in the 18 clauses; power over "fugitives from justice" is not one of them. The North denied and oppose tall efforts to make them at all responsible, morally or politically, for Slavery. They agreed only not to interfere. The clause over "fugitives from service" is among those "probibited to the States," that is, had it not been for that clause, by the law of nations and State sovereignly every Slave occuping into a Free State would have been free, by the very act. Now to the proof. Messrs. Sarman and Madison and others, would at no time acknowledge any right of "property in man." When it was proposed to ley a tax upon the importation of Slaves, it was not agreed to, because that would imply that they were as other property—which the Convention were not willing to admit, and therefore changed the terms to "pers vol", and total prohibition after 1808.

Come on them to "fugitives from justice." Madison Papers vol 3, page 1.447. "Mr. Butter and W. Plunkney moved to requise "Fugitive Slaves and Servants to be delivered up the criminals." Mr. Wilson—This would oblige the Extentive of the State to do it, at the public expense.—Mr. Sherman saw no more propriety in the PUBLIC SELECTION and Susteen States of the State to do it, at the public expense.—Mr. Sherman saw no more propriety in the PUBLIC SELECTION and Susteen in State, &c." Article 4, sec. 2, clause 2, U. S. C., and clause 3, concerning Slaves was adopted, without the word in Existent.

Now, higher evidence of the intentions of the framers of the Coexitution could not be made out. The thing Con-

"REMOVED"

Now, higher evidence of the intentions of the framers of the Constitution could not be made out. The thing Congress has does in the "Figline Slave Big" was expressly refused to be granted by the Constitution—and the law is nell and void. To compel Northern men to catch and bring back Slaves, and pay the expenses, makes them morally and politically responsible for every Slave held in these States. A responsibility which they would never agree to bear; and the imposition of which upon them now by unconstitutional law, under other aggreeated circumstances, they will never nearly and the imposition of which upon them now by unconstitutional law, under other aggreeated circumstances, they will never nearly and the American lax, I resides it is no. Twelve millions of men thus englaved would be fit instruments to enseave me also! Once more then I call upon the the Whil and Democratic parties, and the People of Kestucky to reconsider their resolves. I want, for one no citen of presumptions individuals, or facilities parties, as a basis of "Union—the old Constitution of 1271 left us by the fathers of "Tot" I my nails of Union—That, by word and deed, I am ever resity to maintain!

C. M. CLAY. Now, higher evidence of the intentions of the framers of

THE EMPIRE STATE.

The Primitive Geological Region of Southern New-York. ..

To the Editor of The Tribune. In my previous letter I gave a description of the North Primitive district of the geological division of New-York State; and, in this, I shall confine myself to the Southern primitive district. These two districts, of course, comprise the entire geo logical formations of the State, and present to the philosopher unbounded sources of interest and contemplation. Here he can trace the silent and mysterious operations of an invisible power bringing into existence objects of peculiar beauty and form from use a posed particles of organic and inorganic creation. He can survey the sublime workings of the latent principles of earth's power ful elements; for, here are to be found unmistakable traces and evidences that, at some distant period, many of the islands and hills around New-York, have been covered by the sea.

The Southern Primitive District embraces in its area Staten Island, Long Island, Manhattan Island, nearly the whole of Putnam and Westches. ter Counties, a portion of Columbia and Dutchess, the Northern portion of Rockland and the Southern half of Orange. The line which divides these two primitive districts, commences at an angle in the onth west corner of Columbia County, in what is termed the Taghcanic mountain, and includes that and the Matteawan mountain. It follows the latter across the Hudson river, and extends into New Jersey in a southwestern direction. This formation is, however, slightly interrupted on the east side of the Hudson, by a narrow belt of transition slate ; and, below or on the south side of this strip. on the westfside of the river, is quite a large field of secondary sand stone, which forms the basis of basaltic rocks, and which rise into mural preci. pices such as are seen in the Closter mountain, and the Palisades a few miles above the City of New-York. They are also observable and form ridges which border on the Tappan Sea. These are the only exceptions that we have been able to discover, of any interruptions in the primitive formation, south of the line above mentioned. The most conspicuous, and we might say, inter-

esting features of this district are the ever-varying and beautiful scenes of the Highlands. Their geological composition too, is of a peculiar character, consisting of gneiss, sienite, granite and gneissoid hornblende. It is asserted that the granite proper is never found in its place, in this district, except where it is discovered as beds and veins in the other rocks. When it is found in beds, it is not unfrequently from fifteen to twenty feet thick, and is exceedingly coarse grained, and rests on a base of red feldspar. Adularia is frequently found in it. The granite which is found in veins is not so coarse and has a more even texture, and it is very rate that it is found to contain the red feldspar. The veins run in an irregular direction ; but, it is said that most of them intersect the strata at right angles. In the strata, we find that the dip is ex-ceedingly variable, for in some instances, it soarcely sinks from a horizontal line, and not unfrequestly in other places, it assumes a vertical po-sition; while, again we find the strata so contorted as to present every possible variety of dip.— The general bearing of the strata is that of the mountains, in a north and north east direction.— Various minerals, in consequence, without any apparent regularity in their disposition, such as serpentine, primitive limestone, magnetic oxide of iron, augite and various other mixtures of these with each other, are found in almost innumerable beds, scattered in every direction. In the augite rocks, nearly all the varieties of the pyrogene are discovered. Limestone of a silicious character, is scattered in every direction, in the shape of gravel and boulders, but we believe that it has been found, in place, in but one locality. It has also been ascertained that the augite rocks, in many places, have associated with them beautiful specimens of scapolite and sphene. It is not unfre-quently the case that, in this district hornblende occurs in distinct beds; though it is more properly a constituent of the sientite rocks. Numerous veins and beds of iron ore, strongly magnetic, and passing into gneiss, and sometimes in other rocks, frequently containing copper and iron pyrites, as well as hornblende and augite, are dispersed over arious portions of this district.

There is a bed of very excellent granite in the mountain south of West Point, out of which there have been taken quite large blocks; but, its uality is not good for agricultural purposes, and, n consequence, it has never been very extensive-y wrought. If we take a section of this district for ten miles in extent, commencing at and taking Buttermilk Falls as a Center, we shall find that the middle portion consists almost wholly of well-characterized guelss, alternating with layers of hornblende and granite. On the north and south it is bounded by a belt of hornblende rocks two

miles broad, interspersed with a rock resembling, but which is not exactly, gneiss, in which there appears to be substituted for mica a dark colored lamellar hornblende. These rocks are found more abundantly in and appear to constitute But-

But on either side of the mountains, at the termination of the bornblende, a sort of transition argillite commences, and alternates with transi tion limestone and grauwacke. In this instance there are to be found in the grauwacke consider able quantities of terebratulites and othocerites. According to minute survey of this portion of the district it is found that all the locks, either in the primitive or transition ranges, incline from a ver primitive or transition ranges, notice from a vertical position toward the northwest. The layers of granite which are principally embraced by the gnelss, are composed of half transparent quartz, very much resembling in appearance hyaline, also silver colored mics, with quite a large pro-portion of grayish white feldspar, of a pearly lustre. The feldspar is flesh-colored in some instances, although it is not found in this condition only in limited localities. In some rocks the feldspar assumes a sky blue color, and the quartz, sometimes, is exceedingly dark. It is an ascer-tained fact that the mica of the gneiss is almost invariably of a dark color, and the feldspar is

Near Fort Putnam there are extensive beds in the gneiss rock, consisting almost entirely of horn-blende; and, in the vicinity, too, are also found crystals of green augite, though imperfectly developed, and considerable quantities of the variety of cocolite consisting of a light greenish color. Whence the gneiss comes in contact with the hornblende strata in the belts, there are many interesting minerals disseminated; and, some of the hornblende strate in the belty there are many interesting minerals disseminated; and, some of the most beautiful specimens of serpentine in calc spar have been discovered in this junction, a short distance north of the Military Academy, that the eye ever rested upon—they appear like deep green gems empearled.

The transition rocks of this district and those

which bound the Highlands on the north and south, resemble, in a remarkable degree, the range of similar formation which skirts the foot of the Green Mountains of Vermont and Massachusetts. But the prevailing rock over Manhattan Island, Westchester, Putnam, and a part of Dutchess, counties, is gneiss. Still this rock alternates with belts of granular limestone, which seem to extend from Sunderland in Vermont, through Dover Valley, in Dutchess county, across Putnam and Westchester counties, to the Hudson River at Sing Sing and Kingsbridge, and hich affords very valuable quarries of marble So large has been the amount of stone taken from quarries of this marble in the Dover Vailey, that it has required from eight to ten mills kept constantly at work to cut it into slabs. The most beautiful materials for architectural ornaments in this country, is wrought from the quarries near Sing Sing. In Westchester county there have been other quarries of the same stone opened by private individuals, and from two of these mines were taken a large portion of the materials which compose the Custom House, in the city of New-York. At Kingsbridge the marble is full of iron York. At Kingsbridge the marble is fail of iron pyrites, which, on becoming exposed to the weather, stain it, and hasten its decomposition.

The most celebrated and plentiful minerals in

this district are brown glimmer, tourmalines, rough and crystalized, sometimes black, and at oth green, red garnets of a friable texture, beryle, chaledony steatite, stellated asbestos embedding crystalized actinolite, blended with serpentine and which may be cut into beautiful slabs. The most magnificent lusters are blended in this rock, representing vegetable forms in painting Amian-thus is also found here to a considerable extent, res of which are frequently a foot in length resembling the appearance of flax. The Southern part of Long Island is alluvial; but, in consequence of the country being considered of the ature of the first rock in place, we have included it intirely in the Southern primitive district. The spineor ridge of this Island, and the rocks at what is termed "Hell-Gate," on the Eastriver, and like-wise those found in many places on the Sound, partake of the primitive character, which leads us to believe that the Island has been separated from the main land, by some volcanic or internal convulsion. The localities of Long and Staten Islands. together with their historical reminiscences, are o a very interesting character : and, we may describe them more particularly in a future communi-

The Village of Elmira-The New-York and Eric Raliroad-The Commerce of the West.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Saturday, March 29. A stranger making a temporary sojourn at this place, I am impressed as all observers must be, with its beauty, its business, and its prospective as well as present importance, as one of the many jewels, with which the bosom of our noble State is emboused.

Few villages in any State have such an air of thrift and substantial prosperity as this, and the time is doubtless near when it will drop its petit soubriquet, and stand forth the first City born on the line of the New-York and Eric Railroad. And there can be as little doubt that it will long sustain its pre-eminence, against any thing that may arise to dispute it.

In everything but the name, a city is already here; busy streets, magnificent stores, shops and hotels, and troops of goers and comers, called together from every point of the compass in pursuit of their ever varying ends and aims.

The agricultural region of which this village is the center, would have eventually made it a point of much importance. But the New York and Erie Railroad anticipated the slow processes of nature, and by a sort of Aladdin like magic, transported a city to this beautiful valley in almost the first day of that road's existence, and the end is not yet. Elmira must continue to prosper and beautify, until she has few rivals in all our wide borders.

The Erie road will soon be finished to its ulti mate terminus on Lake Erie, thus greatly enlarging the travel and commerce of that thoroughfare, and the business of the villages along its line, while branch after branch of the main trunk will gradually tiller out, and suck up the commerce and wealth of the noble region lying North and West, as well as South of this magnifi-

cent enterprise.
Such a branch, your readers already know, is being built from Hornellaville to Buffalo. Another is under way up the Conhocton Valley, by way of Bath. to the same point; while a third, and the most important of all, will soon be in running order from this place to Canandaigua, and

ning order from this place to Canandaigua, and from thence by an almost air line to Niagara Falls, as soon as may be after plans already formed are sufficiently matured.

A Company having this enterprise in view is already organised, and a hundred thousand dollars of the stock subscribed, and Engineers are on the route making the preliminary surveys.

A single glance at the map will show the importance of this undertaking, not only to the country over which the road will be built, but to the New-York and Eric Corporation—to numerous interior villages—and, finally, to the great commercial center of the Continent, New-York itself.

The vast human cavalcade which the West is annually to receive from the East, and which the recessities of trade will send back to the seaboard Fall and Spring, will soon be steamed over the plains of Canada-West, instead of the billows

the plains of Canada West, instead of the billows of Lake Erie, and find itself suspended over the cauldron below Nisgara Falls, instead of waiting in suspense at Buffalo for favoring smiles from weather gods; and the question will then be, how is the multitude to find an exit? And by what means is the produce of the West and the purchases of the East to be transported from point to

No matter how many roads are built, they must all be controlled by an irresistable flat-a law as imperious as that of gravitation-time and cost. The cheapest and first wins. Length and grade determine both these items of the account ence the importance of the road completed and n contemplation from this point to Niagara Falls. The line is very direct. The grade is unobjection-

able all along the route; and from Canandaigua west of no importance whatever. Since it must be the quickest and cheapest, and would therefore necessarily receive the majority of Western trade and travel, in competition with less favorite routes. But it has still another advantage, of untold magnitude. The country over which it passes is the very Eden of the Continent. Its soil is bet-ter than a thousand gold mines—for it will yield food for millions of our race. This food must be transported and these millions must be clothed, and this is what makes Railroads necessary. And this local business it is, that would go far in de-termining the great track of Western and Eastour commerce; it would diminish altimate cost, to all the business of the Road, and thus secure

that commerce against competition and the re-

motest peradventure.

To New York this enterprise is of the more importance, because the only project named by which the current of travel from the West to

which the current of travel from the West to Boston via Albany may be diverted.

A road will soon be completed from Buffalo direct to Rochester, and another from Locaport and the Falls to the rame point, both tending to Albany and New Eagland. Hereafter, to go to New-York from West, wa Albany, will be an any undertaking, and to transport out of the way undertaking, and to transport freight that way by railroad an improbability. Western freight and travel diverging so far north will much of it find loggment in Boston; and the only way to check-mate this tendency in Western travel, will be to construct a WIDE GAUGE ROAD that will take cars already loaded from the Road that will take cars already loaded from the suspension-bridge at Niagara Falls, Buffalls or Tonawanta, and trundle them, without charge and at the lowest possible cost, to their destination at Jersey City. But to accomplish this, a route as level, straight and feasible as that leading to Albany must be found, as it is found, and found alone, along the line already selected by the Chempar, the Jufferson and Canandairan.

the Chemung, the Jefferson and Canandaigus, and Cananduigus and Niagara Falls Companies.

To capitalists, this enterprise presents the most promising field of adventure hitherto named. For freight or travel it would have no equal, as it would form a link in the longest line of railway (from Chicago to New York) on the continent and unite the richest agricultural region with one of the first commercial marts in the world

NEWARK.

Moving Day-Scarcity of Houses-Alarm of Fire and Accident-Newark Firemen,

Correspondence of The Tribute NEWARK, Wednesday, April 1.

The first of April is with us what the first of May is with you, viz. " Moving Day," and if it were set apart as the anniversary of any other event than the scattering of presumptuous people of Babel, it would be very indifferently commemorated. Any day in the year when forty thousand men, women and children are more or less interested in the same occupation, must certainly be an important occasion. Anticipated with great anxiety and remembered with all sorts of feelings, including preeminently those that vary from back sche to heart sche. With us, the day is passing along with very little to distinguish it from Moving Day of the preceeding year. There may be, perhaps, a few more carts and furniture wagons in motion, and the children and other household goods may, in some instances, look a year older, but all else is the same-hurry, scurry and scramble. The world is not the same world that it was yesterday; people find themselves in all sorts of unnatural and unexpected positions. and seem to regard one another and things around them as we may imagine the famous Sparti did when they sprung up full grown from the soil of Bootia; doubtless, their first exclamation was-"What's up now?" and a similar query seems painted on each human face to day.

There has been great difficulty in procuring houses this season, notwithstanding the many that have been built during the past Fall and Winter This is, of course to be attributed to Winter This is, of course to be attributed to the rapid increase of our population, which in-crease will doubtless continue so long as the same facilities for trade and manufacture continue to exist. I would like to dwell more particularly on this subject, and give your readers some idea of this Birmingham of America, but must defer

it for the present.

The fire in Beekman st in your City, last evening, was so distinctly seen here as to cause an alarm. An unlucky boy was run over by one of the hook and ladder waggons and seriously injured. No blame could, however, be charged upon the Company, one of the most quiet of our city. I may add that few cities can boast of more orderly and efficient firemen than those of Newark —always prompt in the discharge of their duty, and ready to serve whenever and wherever they may be required. Yours, &c., NEVARCA.

Republic of Costa Rica-Presentation of her

We announced a few days since, that Senog Don Felipe Molina had presented his credentials to the President, and had been received as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Costa Rica to the Government of the United States. We have since been favored with a copy of his address much the necessions. with a copy of his address upon the occasion, and of the President's reply, which we insert below.

Señor Molina's Address.

MR. PERSIDENT: From the moment when, there appearing no probability of the Ceutral American Union ever being restered. Gosta Rica assumed to full exercise of her soverelgny as an independent community, whe became allive to the necessity of strengthening her relations with foreign powers. She feit particularly anxions to do so in legard to the United States—geographical situation and identity of political principles rendering the amity of this country an object of paramount interest to us.

The President of Costa Rica accordingly appointed memore than two years ago Envoy Extraordinary to this Government, as its appears by the credentials, confirmed by subsequent acts, which I do myself the honor to place in your Excellency, at an earlier date, the homes of yountry and my own humble respects. Such negotiations, on such products are active to the product of the mother country, the creation of a separate societistic calculations, conferring softly concluded, I am at length seathers to devote myself to the discharge of a tury the more gratifying to me, as attached to America by the recollections of my early education, I view with deep interest everything connected wish the land of freedom. Allow me, therefore, to assure your Excellency that the Government and the people of Costa Rica are animated by the warmest feelings of friendship for this great nation, and to offer their earnest wishes for the continuance of its prosperity, and for the personal happiness of its illustria ous rulers.

Costa Rica, Mr. President, is but a rising State, yet and entertains the hope that her geographical position, her natural results and the stability of her camination of with this country as abelies which may a fine the population of verification and the stability of her camination of with this country as a second of the proposed of the few population of the first proposed of the population of the few or hand of the proposed of the population of the few or hand of the population of the few or hand of the popu

MEXICAN CLAIMS .- Washington, Mon-MEXICAN CLAIMS.—Washington, Monday, March 31.—The Board met, present all the mombers. The following memorials were taken up for consideration. That of Terry & Angus, claiming for destruction of property at the siege of Paubla. That of John Beiden, claiming for danges by the seizure an 1 condementation of merchalt dise, &c., at Zaratecas, in 1841. That of George Lafler, Fe ter Lefter and Tomaso Paroles de Walley, databilitation of Samuel Walley, claiming for expulsion from Tamples on the 12th June, 1846, and for consequent stoppage of sastiness and loss of property. Whereupon the Board came to opinious, ou each of the separate memorials, that they are severally valid against the Republic of Mexico, the amounts to be awarded subject to the future action of Board. The memorial of Hesty Green, administration of Pardon C. Green, claiming for the seizure and datention the Santon Compassive, in 1823, being taken up for consideration, the Ecard came to an optation that the claim is not valid against the Republic of Mexico. The Board adjourned.